THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1775. [NUMBER 1701.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed the 3d July 1775.
Flour at 18*s.* per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 10 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 0	Beef per Barrel	48/ 0
Flour ——	17 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	13 0	Salt	3 0
Weſt-India Rum	3 5	India tea, *Liberty & Property*	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 0
Muſcovado Sugar	65 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 3
Moraſſes	2 0	Wood	20 to 35

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	M.	
Thurſday	15	8	after 5	4	before 7		
Friday	○	9	5	5	7	6	
Saturday	17	9	5	7	7	4	
Sunday	18	10	5	8	7	3	
Monday	19	11	5	9	7	2	
Tueſday	20	12	5	10	7	1	
Wedneſday	21	1	5	12	7	0	

Days 13 Hours 58 Min. the 10th.

IMPORTED BY
GEORGE BALL,
Next door to Meſſrs. Perry Hayes, and Sherbroke's ſtore, in Bayard ſtreet.

AN aſſortment of China, Glaſs, Earthen, Delft, and Stone Ware of all Kinds, at the uſual prices, and ſome articles lower than formerly, for caſh or credit.

Burnt China.

Tureens with diſhes,
Large cups and ſaucers,
Leſſer do. do.
Leſſer do. do.
Bowls of ſeveral ſizes,
Mugs of do. do.
Sugar diſhes and cream jugs,
Breakfaſt plates, (jugs,
Tea pots, ſeveral ſizes,
Tea-table ſets complete,
Flower jars of ſeveral ſizes.

Blue and white China.

Two quart bowls,
Three pint do.
One Quart, pint, and half pint mugs of ſeveral ſizes.
Tea pots large and ſmall,
Plates, two ſizes,
Sugar diſhes and cream jugs,
3 ſizes of cups and ſaucers,
Coffee cups and ſaucers,
Butter tubs and ſtands
Tea pots and ſpoonboats,
Salt cellars,
Pudding diſhes,
Sets of jars for flowers,

Pencil'd China.

Sauſe boats, two ſizes,
Cups and ſaucers, with handles,
Sugar diſhes and cream jugs,
Tea pots, two ſizes,
Butter and cake plates,
Pint mugs,
Half pint ditto,
Pint baſons,
Tea pot ſtands, with ſpoon boats,
Odd cups and ſaucers,

Glaſs, very neat.

Quart decanters,
Laced and cut wine glaſſes,
Wine and water tumblers,
Pint do. do.
Quart decanters, ſtarred,
Wine glaſſes to match,
Pint decanters,
Punch glaſſes, ſeveral ſizes.
Blue quart decanters for port or claret, cut bottoms and tops,
Neat cut ſalts, two patterns,
Waſh hand glaſſes with plates,
Silver top cruit ſtands,
Muſtard pots, with odd cruits,
Nipple glaſſes.

Flower'd Glaſs.

Two quart decanters,
One quart ditto,
Pint and half pint enamel'd ſhank wineglaſſes
Plain ditto,
Decanters, quart, pint and half pint,
Sugar diſhes with milk pots,
Wine glaſſes to match,
Wine and water, with ale glaſſes,
Sallad bowls and ſtands,
Urinal glaſſes for male and female,
Phials aſorted, by the groce.

Green Glaſs.

Gallon ſquare bottles,
Two quart ditto,
Pint ditto,
Pint and half pint flaſks,
Ink bottles,
Blue, oval and round ſalt linings,
Ditto white ditto.

Beſt velvet and common corks, chamber lamps, earthen or tin, Briſtol beer by the caſk or dozen, Briſtol diſhes and cups, with a general aſſortment for a country ſtore cheap, glaſſes to grow flowers.

Said BALL has likewiſe imported a large aſſortment of the uſeful and wholeſome iron utenſils, ſo much recommended by phyſicians for their ſafety, and ſo generally and juſtly preferred to copper, by all the houſe keepers in England, for two of the beſt reaſons in the world, viz. That they are entirely free from that dangerous, poiſonous property, from whence ſo many fatal accidents have been known to ariſe amongſt thoſe who uſe copper veſſels, and becauſe they never want tinning as copper veſſels do.

Ten kettles from three quarts to ſix,
Four gallon pots with covers, to five quarts,
Fiſh pans, two gallon oval pots,
Stew pans and covers, of ſeveral different ſizes,
Fiſh kettles of ſix different ſizes, with ſtrainers,
Sauce pans, from ſix quarts to one pint.

For cabin uſe on board of ſhipping, they are by far preferable to copper, as no danger (however careleſs the cook, or long the voyage) can poſſibly happen from uſing them, as too often has through theſe cauſes, from the uſe of copper. They are all wrought according to the moſt approved patterns now in uſe in London, and will be ſold very low.

☞ One penny per pound for broken white flint Glaſs.

PHILADELPHIA.

To the PEOPLE *of* IRELAND.

From the DELEGATES appointed by the United Colonies of *New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, The Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina*, in General CONGRESS at *Philadelphia*, the 10th of *May*, 1775.

FRIENDS *and* FELLOW SUBJECTS,

AS the important conteſt into which we have been driven, is now become intereſting to every European ſtate, and particularly affects the members of the Britiſh Empire, we think it our duty to addreſs you on the ſubject. We are deſirous, as is natural to injured innocence, of poſſeſſing the good opinion of the virtuous and humane. —We are peculiarly deſirous of furniſhing *you* with a true ſtate of our motives and objects; the better to enable you to judge of our own conduct with accuracy, and determine the merits of the controverſy with impartiality and preciſion.

However incredible it may appear; that, at this enlightned period, the leaders of a nation, which in every age has ſacrificed hecatombs of her braveſt patriots on the altar of liberty, ſhould preſume gravely to aſſert and by force of arms attempt to eſtabliſh an arbitrary ſway over the lives, liberties, and property of their fellow-ſubjects in America; it is nevertheleſs a moſt deplorable and indiſputable truth.

Theſe colonies have, from the time of their firſt ſettlement, for near two centuries, peaceably enjoyed thoſe very rights of which the Miniſtry have for *ten* years paſt endeavoured by fraud and by violence to deprive them. At the concluſion of the laſt war the genius of England and the ſpirit of wiſdom, as if offended at the ungrateful treatment of their ſons, withdrew from the Britiſh councils and left that nation a prey to a race of miniſters, with whom ancient Engliſh honeſty and benevolence diſdained to dwell. From that period, jealouſy, diſcontent, oppreſſion and diſcord have raged among all his Majeſty's ſubjects; and filled every part of his dominions with diſtreſs and complaint.

Not content with our purchaſing of Britain at her own price, clothing and a thouſand other articles uſed by near three millions of people on this vaſt Continent; not ſatisfied with the amazing profits ariſing from the monopoly of our trade, without giving us either time to breathe after a long though glorious war, or the leaſt credit for the blood and treaſure we have expended in it;—Notwithſtanding the zeal we had manifeſted for the ſervice of our Sovereign, and the warmeſt attachment to the conſtitution of Britain and the people of England, a black and horrid deſign was formed, to convert us from freemen into ſlaves, from ſubjects into vaſſals, and from friends into enemies.

Taxes, for the firſt time ſince we landed on the American ſhores, were, without our conſent, impoſed upon us; an unconſtitutional edict to compel us to furniſh neceſſaries for a ſtanding army, that we wiſhed to ſee diſbanded, was iſſued; and the legiſlature of New York ſuſpended for refuſing to comply with it.—Our ancient and ineſtimable right of trial by jury was, in many inſtances, aboliſhed; and the common law of the land made to give place to Admiralty juriſdictions. Judges were rendered, by the tenure of their commiſſions, entirely dependent on the will of a Miniſter. New crimes were arbitrarily created; and new courts, unknown to the conſtitution, inſtituted.—Wicked and inſidious Governors have been ſet over us; and dutiful petitions for the removal of even the notoriouſly infamous Governor *Hutchinſon*, were branded with the opprobrious appellation of ſcandalous and defamatory. Hardy attempts have been made under colour of parliamentary authority to ſeize Americans, and carry them to Great Britain to be tried for offences committed in the Colonies.—Ancient charters have no longer remained ſacred—that of the Maſſachuſetts Bay was violated; and their form of government eſſentially mutilated and transformed.—On pretence of puniſhing a violation of ſome private property, committed by a few diſguiſed individuals, the populous and flouriſhing town of Boſton was ſurrounded by fleets and armies; its trade deſtroyed: its port blocked up: and thirty thouſand citizens ſubjected to all the miſeries attending ſo ſudden a convulſion in their commercial metropolis; and to remove every obſtacle to the rigorous execution of this ſyſtem of oppreſſion, an act of Parliament was paſſed evidently calculated to indemnify thoſe, who might, in the proſecution of it, even embrue their hands in the blood of the inhabitants.

Though preſſed by ſuch an accumulation of undeſerved injuries, America ſtill remembered her duty to her Sovereign.—A Congreſs, conſiſting of Deputies from Twelve United Colonies aſſembled. They in the moſt reſpectful terms laid their grievances at the the foot of the throne; and implored his majeſty's interpoſition in their behalf.—They alſo agreed to ſuſpend all trade with Great-Britain, Ireland and the Weſt-Indies; hoping, by this peaceable mode of oppoſition, to obtain that juſtice from the Britiſh Miniſtry which had been ſo long ſolicited in vain.—And here permit us to aſſure you, that it was with the utmoſt reluctance we could prevail upon ourſelves, to ceaſe our commercial connection with your iſland.—*Your* Parliament had done us no wrong.—*You* had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge with pleaſure and with gratitude, that *your* nation has produced patriots, who have nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the cauſe of humanity and America. On the other hand, we were not ignorant that the labor and manufactures of Ireland, like thoſe of the ſilk-worm, were of little moment to herſelf; but ſerved only to give luxury to thoſe, who *neither toil nor ſpin*.——We perceived, that if we continued our commerce with you, our agreement not to import from Britain would be *fruitleſs*; and were therefore compelled to adopt a meaſure, to which nothing but abſolute neceſſity could have reconciled us.—It gave us however, ſome conſolation to reflect, that ſhould it occaſion much diſtreſs, the fertile regions of America would afford you a ſafe aſylum from poverty, and in time from oppreſſion alſo—an aſylum, in which many thouſands of your countrymen, have found hoſpitality, peace and affluence; and became united to us by all the ties of conſanguinity, mutual intereſt and affection.—Nor did the Congreſs ſtop here.—Flattered by a pleaſing expectation, that the juſtice and humanity which had ſo long characterized the Engliſh nation, would on proper application afford us relief; they repreſented their grievances in an affectionate addreſs to their brethren in Britain, and intreated their aid and interpoſition in behalf of theſe colonies.

The more fully to evince their reſpect for their Sovereign, the unhappy people of Boſton were requeſted by the Congreſs to ſubmit with patience to their fate; and all America united in a reſolution to abſtain from every ſpecies of violence—During this period, that devoted town ſuffered unſpeakably.—Its inhabitants were inſulted and their property violated.—Still relying on the clemency and juſtice of his Majeſty and the nation, they permitted a few regiments to take poſſeſſion of their town; to ſurround it with fortifications; and to cut off all intercourſe between them and their friends in the country.

With anxious expectation did all America wait the event of their petition.—All America laments its fate. Their Prince was deaf to their complaints: And vain were all attempts to impreſs him with a ſenſe of the ſufferings of his American ſubjects; of the cruelty of their *Taſk-Maſters*, and of the *many Plagues* which impended over his dominions. Inſtead of directions for a candid enquiry into our grievances, inſult was added to oppreſſion, and our long forbearance rewarded with the imputation of cowardice. Our trade with foreign ſtates was prohibited; and an act of Parliament paſſed to prevent our even fiſhing on our own coaſts.—Our peaceable Aſſemblies for the purpoſe of conſulting the common ſafety, were declared ſeditious; and our aſſerting the very rights which placed the Crown of Great-Britain on the heads of the three ſucceſſive Princes of the Houſe of Hanover, ſtiled rebellion.—Orders were given to re-inforce the troops in America.—The wild and barbarous ſavages of the wilderneſs have been ſolicited by gifts to take up the hatchet againſt us; and inſtigated to deluge our ſettlements with the blood of innocent and defenceleſs women and children.—The whole country was moreover alarmed with the expected horrors of domeſtic inſurrections.—Refinements in parental cruelty, at which the genius of Britain muſt bluſh! Refinements which admit not of being even recited without horror, or practiſed without infamy! We ſhould be happy, were theſe dark machinations the mere ſuggeſtions of ſuſpicion.—We are ſorry to declare, that we are poſſeſſed of the moſt authentic and indubitable evidence of their reality.

The Miniſtry, bent on pulling down the pillars of the conſtitution, endeavoured to erect the ſtandard of deſpotiſm in America; and if ſucceſsful, Britain and Ireland may ſhudder at the conſequences!

Three of their moſt experienced generals are ſent to wage war with their fellow ſubjects, and *America* is amazed to find the name of *Howe* in the catalogue of her enemies—She loved his brother.

Deſpairing of driving the colonies to reſiſtance by any other means, than actual hoſtility, a detachment of the army at Boſton marched into the country in all the array of war; and unprovoked, fired upon, and killed ſeveral of the inhabitants.—The neighbouring farmers ſuddenly aſſembled, and repelled the attack.——From this, all communication between the town and country was intercepted.—The citizens petitioned the General for permiſſion to leave the town, and he promiſed on ſurrendering their arms, to permit them to depart with their other effects.—They accordingly ſurrendered their arms, and the General violated his faith.—Under various pretences, paſſports were delayed and denied; and many thouſands of the inhabitants are at this day confined in the town in the utmoſt wretchedneſs and want.——The lame, the blind and the ſick, have indeed been turned out into the neighbouring fields; and ſome eluding the vigilance of the centries have eſcaped from the town, by ſwimming to the adjacent ſhores.

The war having thus began on the part of General Gage's troops, the country armed and embodied. The re inforcements from Ireland ſoon after arrived; a vigorous attack was then made upon the provincials. In their march, the troops ſurrounded the town of Charleſtown, conſiſting of about four hundred houſes, then recently abandoned to eſcape the fury of a relentleſs ſoldiery.—Having plundered the houſes they ſet fire to the town, and reduced it to aſhes. To this wanton waſte of property, unknown to civilized nations, they were prompted, the better to conceal their approach under cover of the ſmoak. A ſhocking mixture of cowardice and cruelty, which then firſt tarniſhed the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, when aimed at a brother's breaſt!—But bleſſed be God, they were reſtrained from committing farther ravages, by the loſs of a very conſiderable part of their army, including many of their moſt experienced officers.—The loſs of the inhabitants was inconſiderable.

Compelled therefore to behold thouſands of our countrymen impriſoned, and men, women and children involved in promiſcuous and unmerited miſery.—When we find all faith at an end, and ſacred treaties turned into tricks of ſtate.—When we perceive our friends and kinſmen maſſacred, our habitations plundered, our houſes in flames, and their once happy inhabitants fed only by the hand of charity—Who can blame us for endeavouring to reſtrain the progreſs of deſolation? Who can cenſure our repelling the attacks of ſuch a barbarous band?—Who, in ſuch circumſtances, would not obey the great, the univerſal, the divine law of ſelf preſervation?

Though vilified as wanting ſpirit, we are determined to behave like men.—Though inſulted and abuſed, we wiſh for reconciliation.—Though defamed as ſeditious, we are ready to obey the laws.—And though charged with rebellion, will cheerfully bleed in defence of our Sovereign in a righteous cauſe.—What more can we ſay, what more can we offer!

But we forbear to trouble you with a tedious detail of the various and fruitleſs offers and applications we have repeatedly made, not for penſions, for wealth, or for honors, but for the humble boon of being permitted to poſſeſs the fruits of honeſt induſtry, and to enjoy that degree of Liberty, to which God and the Conſtitution have given us an undoubted right.

Bleſſed with an indiſſoluble union, with a variety of internal reſources, and with a firm reliance on the juſtice of the ſupreme diſpoſer of all human events, we have no doubt of riſing ſuperior to all the machinations of evil and abandoned Miniſters. We already anticipate the golden period, when liberty, with all the gentle arts of peace and humanity, ſhall eſtabliſh her mild dominion in this Weſtern world; and erect eternal monuments to the memory of thoſe virtuous patriots and martyrs, who ſhall have fought, bled and ſuffered in her cauſe.

Accept our moſt grateful acknowledgments for the friendly diſpoſition you have always ſhewn towards us—We know that you are not without your grievances.—We ſympathize with you in your diſtreſs, and are pleaſed to find that the deſign of ſubjugating us, has perſuaded adminiſtration to diſpenſe to Ireland, ſome vagrant rays of miniſterial ſunſhine—Even the tender mercies of government have long been cruel towards you —In the rich paſtures of Ireland, many hungry parricides have fed, and grown ſtrong to labour in its deſtruction —We hope the patient abiding of the meek may not always be forgotten; and God grant that the iniquitous ſchemes of extirpating liberty from the Britiſh empire may be ſoon defeated. ——But we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves,—we ſhould be perfidious to poſterity; we ſhould be unworthy that anceſtry from which we derive our deſcent, ſhould we ſubmit with folded arms to military butchery and depredation, to gratify the lordly ambition, or ſate the avarice of a Britiſh Miniſtry. In defence of our perſons and properties, under actual violation, we have taken up arms ——When that violence ſhall be removed, and hoſtilities ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, they ſhall ceaſe on our part alſo.—For the atchievement of this happy event, we confide in the good offices of our fellow ſubjects beyond the Atlantic. Of their friendly diſpoſition we do not yet deſpond; aware as they muſt be, that they have nothing more to expect from the ſame common enemy, than the humble favour of being laſt devoured.

By Order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

Philadelphia, July 28, 1775.

PORTSMOUTH, July 25, 1775.

Saturday ſe'nnight the Governor adjourned the General Aſſembly to the 28th of September next, having previouſly ſent the following Meſſage to the Houſe, and received their Anſwer.

Meſſage from his Excellency the Governor to the General Aſſembly.

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

I FIND by your votes of the 13th of laſt month, that you have taken upon you to exclude, three return'd members, called by the King's writ from ſitting and voting in the Houſe of Aſſembly, thereby depriving the electors of their privilege, and a whole county of any repreſentation in the legiſlature; You muſt be ſenſible that I cannot, conſiſtent with my duty, paſs by a meaſure ſo eſſentially infringing on his Majeſty's prerogative, and the rights of the people. and I do therefore recommend to you to reſcind the vote for excluding the ſaid three members from the Houſe, that they may be entirely free to take their ſeats without interruption according to the conſtant uſage heretofore practiſed.

J. WENTWORTH.

Fort William and Mary, New Hampſhire, July 14, 1775.

The following Anſwer was ſent by the Houſe of Aſſembly to the foregoing Meſſage.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IN anſwer to your Excellency's meſſage of this day, wherein you deſire that this Houſe would reſcind their vote of the 13th of laſt month, reſpecting their diſmiſſion of the three members for the county of Grafton, who were called by the King's writ only, without an act of Government for that purpoſe:—We are ſorry to find that your Excellency ſhould intimate that our diſmiſſing ſaid members was depriving the electors of their privilege, as we did not apprehend that any one perſon in the Engliſh empire could have had ſuch an idea; and truſt that the good people of the county of Grafton will not think that we have deprived them of any part of their rights or privileges by our diſmiſſing the ſaid members, as it is very notorious that this and former Houſes of Aſſembly have long wiſhed that this Province might be more generally repreſented in a conſtitutional way; and have long endeavoured that an act of Government might be paſſed, enabling the Governors to iſſue writs to ſuch town, to ſend members, as might be provided for in ſaid act, (as is the caſe in the other governments on this continent) but have not been able to have ſuch an act eſtabliſhed, for what reaſons your Excellency may know better than we do: As the Council are appointed for this Province by the Crown, we think it not only a cruel, but an arbitrary ſtretch of prerogative for your Excellency to iſſue writs to ſuch towns as you think proper to ſend repreſentatives, without the concurrence of the other branches of the legiſlature therein, for by that means the repreſentatives as well as the Council would in effect be choſen by the Crown. We cannot think that ſuch an attempt was ever made in any other Government within the Engliſh dominions.

Upon the whole, this Houſe have determined unanimouſly, (as they look upon it their undoubted right and privilege to regulate themſelves) not to reſcind their ſaid vote.

We would alſo inform your Excellency, that we have been expecting that you would order the Treaſurer's accounts to be laid before the Houſe agreeable to your promiſe, that we might be thereby enabled to proceed in the ordinary buſineſs of the Government; but we are ſorry to find that your Excellency has order'd the Treaſurer, not to lay them before the Houſe, as he informs us.—We hope you will direct, that we may be furniſhed therewith as ſoon as poſſible, as you muſt be ſenſible, that it is not only very expenſive, but very diſagreeable to us to be from our reſpective places of abode at this ſeaſon of the year.

Province of New-Hampſhire.

In Houſe of Repreſentatives, July 14 1775.

Voted, That the foregoing be preſented to his Excellency in anſwer to his meſſage to the Houſe of this day.

J. WENTWORTH, Speaker.

CAMBRIDGE, Auguſt 3.

Some very late intelligence hath been received at head quarters, this week, from Canada, the ſubſtance of which is, that the Canadians and Indians cannot be perſuaded by Governor Carlton to join his forces, but are determined to remain neuter: That there are but 500 regulars in Canada, and near all thoſe ſtationed at St. John's, in order to make a ſtand againſt the proviſionals expected down the lake; and that conſequently Quebec and Mountreal have been left quite bare of troops, except a ſmall guard at each place.

Laſt Monday morning, near Charleſtown Neck, a warm fire began betwen our advanced parties and thoſe of the enemy, attended with cannonading from the enemy's works on Bunkers Hill. We took two marines priſoners, and killed ſeveral of the regulars, with the loſs of one man, belonging to Marblehead, who was killed with a cannon ball.

Parties of rifle men, together with ſome Indians, are conſtantly harraſſing the enemy's advanced guards, and ſay they have killed ſeveral of the regulars within a day or two paſt. One of the riflers is miſſing, and is ſaid to be taken priſoner.

We hear that the enemy are about diſmantling Caſtle William.

[As this Meaſure indicates that G. Gage is going to ſhift his Head-Quarters, and he dare not return Home, Quere, Whether he will go to Quebec, or come to New York?]

Laſt Monday morning about 800 men, went from Roxbury to the ſpot where the light houſe lately ſtood, where they found 40 of the enemy, 28 ſoldiers and 12 tory carpenters and labourers, who were ſent from Boſton to erect a building for fixing up lights. Our people, before they ſurrendered killed 4 of them (among whom, it is ſaid, was a Lieutenant) and took the reſt priſoners, being 24 regulars, and the 12 workmen, with the loſs of one man on our ſide. The ſame day the whole number were brought to head-quarters in this town, and the day following ſent off to Worceſter.

Laſt Tueſday morning a party of the enemy advanced from Boſton Neck towards Roxbury; but were ſoon driven back. They however ſet fire to the George tavern, which was conſumed.

There has been conſiderable firing, ſince Monday laſt, at Roxbury; but we have heard of no perſon killed, or any damage done, on either ſide.

On Thurſday laſt notifications were poſted up in the town of Boſton, the purport of which was to inform all ſuch of the inhabitants as were deſirous of quitting the town, that they might give in their names to the Town Major; great numbers immediately applied, and ſeveral have had permiſſion to come out. The reaſon of this permiſſion is owing to the ſcarcity of proviſions, Gage thinking he muſt be obliged to furniſh them out of the King's ſtores, or let them ſtarve. —They were not permitted to bring out their effects.

PROVIDENCE, July 29.

A Gentleman from Cambridge informs, that Advice has been received there by ſeveral regular Soldiers who have deſerted, that it had been determined to attack the Lines of the American Army on Sunday laſt; but that no more than one Quarter of the Troops deſired for the Attack could be prevailed on to come out, the others declaring they would much rather die within their own Lines than turn out to be ſlaughtered; and that Gage had been in Conſequence, obliged to lay aſide the Project. —Some Movements made at Bunker's Hill, and the landing of a Number of Troops at Charleſtown, on Sunday, corroborate this Intelligence.

A BEACON is now erecting on a very high Hill in this Town, by Order of the Honourable General Aſſembly, to alarm the Colony, on any ſudden Emergency.——A Watch is likewiſe kept on Tower Hill, in caſe of any Attempt by Water from our ſavage Enemies.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 7.

We are credibly informed that General *Burgoyne* has lately ſhewn every appearance of a deep ſettled *melancholy*, is continually walking the ſtreets of Boſton with his arms folded acroſs his breaſt and talking to himſelf.

We are alſo credibly informed that General Gage and Admiral Greaves have publickly quarelled. Admiral Greaves having told Gage it was a cowardly action to burn Charleſtown; Gage ſharply replied, he ſhould not conſult him in ſuch matters.

General Gage, it is ſaid, has reſigned the command of the troops to Gen. Howe.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 10.

Laſt Friday at the White Plains in Weſtcheſter county, one Nathaniel Adams, a Tory, ſhot and wounded deſperately, John Mac Donald, a recruit belonging to Col. Holmes's regiment, now raiſing in this colony The Villain made his eſcape, but was ſecured, and is now under confinement.

By a Return Expreſs, who left the Camp at Cambridge, laſt Friday Evening, we are informed that 6 Sail of Tranſports ſailed from Boſton, under Convoy of a Man of War, ſome Time ago, for the Eaſtward of Caſco Bay, for Forage; that they landed a Number of Men for the Purpoſe;—That while the Men from the Ships were landed, a Number of Men from the Shore poſſeſſed themſelves of 5 of the Ships, made the Seamen and Soldiers Priſoners, and ſecured the Ships out of the reach of the Men of War.

Laſt Monday an Expreſs arrived from Eaſt Hampton, with the following Intelligence; that ſeveral Veſſels were ſeen cruiſing off Fiſher's Iſland and Long Iſland, with an intent to carry off ſome of the Stock from the Eaſt end of Long Iſland, and Gardiner's Iſland, for the uſe of the Army and Navy at Boſton.—That the Inhabitants were aſſembling under Arms, to oppoſe their landing, and to drive the Stock from thoſe places, where they were moſt likely to be taken off. Our Provincial Congreſs immediately ordered four Companies of Gen. Wooſter's Forces, in conjunction with the Men now raiſing in Suffolk County, for the Continental Service to repair thither, to the aſſiſtance of the Inhabitants. Gen. Wooſter moved accordingly from his Camp at Haerlem laſt Tueſday.— By an Expreſs which arrived on Thurſday, we learn the number of Ships were thirteen.

The Provincial Congreſs of this Colony have appointed a Committee, to conſider of and report the Ways and Means, beſt adapted to diſcharge the Debts already contracted, or which may hereafter be contracted by the ſaid Provincial Congreſs, or their Order, for the Exigencies of this Colony, in its preſent critical and alarming ſituation.

The inſolent letter from Michael Archer concerning the Committee, coming too late for this paper, muſt be deferred till our next.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

New York, Auguſt 9th, 1775.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended that every county, city, manor, town, precinct and diſtrict, within this colony, (where the ſame is not already done) be divided into diſtricts or beats, by the reſpective Committees, in ſuch manner that out of each may be formed, one military company, ordinarily to conſiſt of about eighty three able bodied and effective men, officers included, between ſixteen and fifty years of age. (The Battalion commanded by Col. Laſher, the companies of artillery, light horſe, and huſſars in the city and county of New York, and the troops of horſe, companies of grenadiers, and aſſociated companies, already formed in the ſeveral cities and counties within this colony, excepted.)

Reſolved ſecondly, That in each company ſo formed, there be choſen (in the manner herein after mentioned) one Captain, two lieutenants, one enſign, four ſerjeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer and one fifer.

Reſolved thirdly, That two Committeemen at the leaſt, attend in each diſtrict or beat, on a day to be by them appointed, for the purpoſe of chooſing the above-mentioned officer, who ſhall be perſons within ſuch diſtrict or beat, who have ſigned the general aſſociation recommended by this Congreſs

That ſuch choice or election be made in the manner following, viz. After the company is drawn up, the Committee-men who preſide at the election, may repair to a ſtation at ſome convenient diſtance from the company, then let the men paſs in a ſingle file between them, each man giving in the name of the perſon he chooſes to fill the office in queſtion; the majority of ſuch votes to determine the election: But in caſe the votes ſhall be ſo divided, that no one has the majority, then the preſiding Committee men to acquaint the company therewith, and call them to a new election; the ſame to be repeated till ſuch majority be obtained, or the company agree upon ſome other mode of chooſing the officers —The names of the captains, lieutenants and enſigns ſo choſen, to be returned with all convenient ſpeed to this or ſome future Provincial Congreſs of this colony, or during their receſs, to the Committee of Safety to be commiſſioned by them.

Reſolved fourthly, That whenever a vacancy ſhall happen in any company, by the promotion, death, or reſignation of an officer, ſuch vacancy to be filled up in the before mentioned manner.

Reſolved fifthly, That thoſe companies in the above excepted Battalion, commanded by Col. Laſher, which are now under the direction of field officers, ſhall for the future, be commanded by Captains, who are to be choſen in the manner aforeſaid.

Reſolved ſixthly, That for the purpoſe of completly carrying into execution, the recommendation of the Continental Congreſs; after the whole militia is formed as above, every fourth man of each company be ſelected for minute man, of ſuch perſons as are willing to enter into this neceſſary ſervice. That the officers of the militia make with all convenient ſpeed, a return of the names of thoſe perſons to the committee of their reſpective counties, who ſhall thereupon arrange thoſe men into companies, and who are to recommend to ſuch new arranged companies, the choice of their officers in the manner above mentioned, provided that where whole companies offer their ſervice as minute men, they ſhall be commanded by the officers already choſen, and the remaining number of minute men ſhall be completed out of the other companies as above.

Reſolved ſeventhly, That the ſeveral committees do return to the Secretary of the Provincial Congreſs of this colony, the names of ſuch perſons as do refuſe to conform to the above reſolves.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Sec'ry.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers, or to Jacob Rhinelander; and all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, Jun Executor.
SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An aſſortment of dry goods, and ſundry other articles on hand, which will be ſold reaſonable, to cloſe the ſale.

1701 New-York, Auguſt 10, 1775.

JAMES WALLACE,
At the Sign of the HOOP,
In Water-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. Van Zandt's, near the Coffee-Houſe, New-York,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentry, that he makes and ſells, black and white Silk patent lace for ladies aprons, handkerchiefs, &c. White thread do. for ladies and gentlemens ruffles; hoods, aprons and tippets, and ſeveral other things in that way; ſilk and thread gloves and mitts, the ſilk of which is American produce.—— —He therefore hopes to be honoured with the commands of thoſe who wiſh to encourage their own manufacture. Stockings made in the beſt manner, for thoſe that bring their own ſtuff.

N. B. Silk ſtockings dreſt in the neateſt manner, as in London and Dublin, thereby preſerving their gloſs and colour to the laſt, ſtitches taken up in the beſt method, at the moſt reaſonable rates.

1701—

Philadelphia, July 25, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, about 26 years old, named JAMES CLEMENTS, five feet eight inches high, ſhort brown hair: Had on when he went away, a brown broad cloth coat, with pockets in the folds, a crimſon flowered jacket, buckſkin breeches, cloured ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a ſmall buck hat. Whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall receive the above reward by

ELIJAH WEED, in Philadelphia, or
1—4 ARNONT CANNON, in New-York.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Elizabeth-Town, New-Jerſey, a negro fellow named STEVE, near 6 feet high, has a ſour look, and is a ſupple ſpry fellow: He formerly belonged to one Mr. Ludlow, up the North River, and it is thought he is gone that way, and has taken a mulatto wench with him. Any perſon that may take up either, or both of them, and ſecure them in gaol, or bring them home, ſhall have the above reward, for each or either of them, and all neceſſary charges paid by 1—4

Auguſt 4, 1775. CORBET SCUDDER.

TAKEN up treſpaſſing, by the ſubſcriber, a black MARE, two years old, without mark, or brand as yet diſcovered, with a ſtar in her forehead; her two left feet white, ſuppoſed to be part blooded.

1—4 JAMES PITNEY.

Morris County, Mendem Townſhip, June 3, 1775.

CAMBRIDGE, July 21.

Last Saturday, the several regiments quartered in this town, being assembled upon the parade, the Rev. Dr. Langdon, President of the College, read to them "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms." It was received with great applause, and the approbation of the army, with that of a great number of other people, was immediately announced by three huzzas.——His Excellency the General with several other general officers, &c. were present on the occasion.

A gentleman has favoured us with the following account of the declaration being read upon Prospect Hill.

Last Tuesday morning according to orders issued the day before, by Major General Putnam, to all the Continental troops under his immediate command, assembled on Prospect Hill, when the Declaration of the Continental Congress was read, after which an animated and pathetic address to the army was made by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Chaplain to General Putnam's regiment, and succeeded by a pertinent prayer; when General Putnam gave the signal, and the army shouted their loud amen by three cheers, immediately upon which, a cannon was fired from the fort, and the standard lately sent to General Putnam was exhibited flourishing in the air bearing on one side this motto, AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN—and on the other side, QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET. The whole was conducted with the utmost decency, good order, and regularity, and to the universal acceptance of all present.—And the Philistines on Bunker's Hill heard the shout of the Israelites, and being very fearful paraded themselves in battle array.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

Extract of a letter from an Officer now at Boston, dated at Plymouth, March 28, 1775.

"Our regiment is now under orders for Ireland; before this, I dare say, you have altered your opinion, both of Lord North and his measures: I never was so violently incensed against him as at present. Most of the honest and independent men of Great Britain are in the opposition; and God knows, they are but a few! The influence of the treasury and civil list bear down all before them; and I fear, will crush America by their weight; and so corrupt is the present House of Commons, that I verily believe, were Lord North a professed Atheist, that he might, with the civil list in the one hand, and the treasury in the other, have a bill passed the House to make every species of religion treason or rebellion; and that the Bishops in the other House would readily concur in the measure, provided they were to have douceurs equivalent to their present benefices.—I do not know how it happens, but I feel myself much interested in the welfare of America; probably because they are struggling there for that freedom we seem to have given up on this side the Atlantic."

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 1.

"It is my indispensable duty to inform my countrymen on your side the water, of whatever resolutions are formed on this side, injurious to your sacred rights, that you may be timely on your guard to defeat the pernicious attempts of that implacable and tyrannical Administration——My intelligence is founded on the best information, and therefore full credence ought to be paid to it.

"On the arrival of the news of the defeat and retreat of the detachments under Lord Percy and Col. Smith, this great city was agitated to its centre. The friends to America rejoiced at the noble victory of the Bostonians, and its enemies were abashed at their courage,—grinning horribly a ghastly smile, as Milton's Devil did in Paradise—The news flew rapidly, and soon caught the ear of an unwise and deluded King.—Administration were alarmed at the unexpected success of the Provincials, and were at a loss what lies to fabricate which would destroy the force of the qualifications which accompanied the intelligence. Runners were sent to every part of the city, who were authorised to deny the authenticity of the facts, and so distressed was government that they officially requested a suspension of belief, until dispatches were received from General Gage. No advice is received yet from that quarter. In the mean time frequent ministerial Councils were held, without any conclusive determinations until yesterday, when his Majesty presided at one of them. The King, after having heard the news read, asked what mode should be pursued to support the dignity of the nation, retrieve the honour of the British arms, and annihilate the American opposition? Lord North replied, that there were 30,000 troops in Quebec and Canada ready to march to Boston for General Gage's relief; that more men of war should be sent out, and that the Admiral should have positive orders to seize provision vessels for the due supply of the navy and army. He observed that from the natural formation of the entrance into Boston, with the precautions taken by the General, there was no apprehensions of any attack, for in fact it could not be stormed. Upon this futile opinion, instructions were immediately dispatched to Gage, to order the regulars from Quebec and to march the militia of Canada, as well as to obtain the necessary supply of provisions by seizing the American vessels at sea, or in the harbours. To facilitate this accursed plan, the General is to assure the officers of the King's determination to promote them, and to stimulate the soldiers to acts of butchery, their pay is to be encreased—to which purpose 50,000l. was sent off last night to Boston.

"The General has positive orders to destroy the magazines, to spike up the cannon, to order the Riot act to be read, and to set up the King's standard immediately. What infatuation possesses this nation! You and I, who know the strength of America and the consolidated union of its inhabitants, must laugh at their threats and despise their shallow schemes. But whilst they are forming this impracticable plan of extracting 30 000 troops from Canada, they dread the arrival of the packet, because, however they would dupe the credulous inhabitants of England with fallacious contradictions of the facts announced, they cannot help believing that General Gage and his army are even now either cut off, or ignominiously constrained to retreat into the castle, or on board of the men of war.

"Such also is the terror of Administration, that they have dispatched some of the Nobility and Gentry throughout England to contradict the Boston news, in order to quiet the landed Gentlemen, cajole the manufacturing cities, and prevent the dreaded effects on the stocks. But alas! these are temporary ineffectual expedients—for the next American intelligence will arouse the supine landed and manufacturing interest, and a vital stab will be given to the funds. This nation has passed her meridian splendor—America, by her virtue and her numbers, will permanently establish her rights, will be the blessed means of extirpation of this most flagitious Ministry, and of establishing the British Throne in wisdom and clemency.

"This evening some of the principal Common Council men meet, revive and effectually equip the Military of London, which consist of 8000 men, in order to co-operate with the Americans, in forcing a relinquishment of the present infernal politicks, and in supporting constitutional liberty throughout the British dominions."

Last night arrived here a gentleman from Virginia, who informs, that the Provincial Convention had stopped all exports (except tobacco) from the 5th inst——That Lord Dunmore had seized a ship and 900l. out of one of the custom houses for his own use; that thereupon the people had seized all the money in the custom house, treasury, &c.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

Wednesday the 2d Instant, the Hon. Continental Congress having finished their Business, adjourned to the 5th September next, then to meet again at Philadelphia, and proceed upon Business.

On the 31st July, his Excellency Governor Tryon, issued a Proclamation for proroguing the General Assembly of this Province to the sixth Day of September next.

Last Thursday Capt. Patrick Sinclair, Lieutenant Governor and Superintendant at Michilimackinack, who lately arrived from North Britain, at some Port in Maryland, and after passing through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, was apprehended by Order of our Provincial Congress, and sent to Suffolk County on Nassau Island, there to reside on his giving his Promise Parole on his Honour, that he will not take any Part in the present unhappy Controversy between Great Britain and the Colonies; and that he will not depart from, or go out of the said County, without Permission of the Continental Congress, or of this, or some future Provincial Congress, until the present unhappy Controversy between Great Britain and the Colonies shall be determined.

Michael Hillegas, Esq; one of the Members of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and George Clymer, Esq; of Philadelphia, are appointed Treasurers for the Continental Congress Money. Paper Currency is struck to the amount of Three Millions of Dollars, and Part of it is already in Circulation.—The Bills are from one Dollar to Twenty Dollars each.

The Circuit Courts are appointed to be held as follows:—At the Court House, in Jamaica, in Queen's County, on the first Tuesday in September.—At the Court-House, in Suffolk County, on the second Tuesday in September.—At the Court-House, at Flatbush, in King's County, on the third Tuesday in September; and at the Court-House, at the White-Plains in Westchester County, on the fourth Tuesday in September.

Monday the 31st Ult. died in an advanced Age, at his Seat at Amboy, Philip Kearney, Esq; many Years an eminent Lawyer, at that Place; His Death is universally lamented.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
at Trenton, New Jersey, August 5, 1775.

1. RESOLVED, That the several persons appointed in pursuance of the ordinance of this Congress in their last session to collect the quotas of the several townships, do pay the money by them collected to the County Collectors, on or before the tenth day of September next; and if any persons within their respective districts shall have refused payment, that, in such case, they do make and deliver in a list of the names of the delinquents to their several Committees, together with their receipts and vouchers for the money, which they shall have paid to the aforesaid County Collectors.

2. *Resolved*, That the several Committees do furnish the Provincial Congress, at their next session, with the names of all such persons within their districts, as shall have refused to sign the association recommended in the last Congress, or one of a similar nature; and of all such as shall have refused to pay their respective apportionments.

3. *Resolved*, That the respective Committees of this Colony do return to the Provincial Congress, at their next session, copies of the several associations signed in their districts, agreeable to the former order of this Congress, together with the names of those who have signed the same.

4. *Resolved*, That the Assessors and Collectors, appointed to apportion and collect the said money, do receive such reward for their labour and trouble therein, as the Assessors and Collectors are by law entitled to for assessing and collecting the Provincial taxes.

5. *Resolved*, That in case any part of the sum of ten thousand pounds, by the said ordinance directed to be raised, shall, from the event of public affairs, be found to be unnecessary for the purposes therein intended; in such case, the surplus be paid, by the several County Committees, into the hands of the County Collectors appointed by Act of Assembly, to be by them applied towards discharging the quotas of such Counties in the public taxes of the Province.

6. *Resolved*, That the several Committees, to whom the disposal of the said money was by the ordinance of the last session entrusted, do account to the Provincial Congress for their several disbursements, and the uses to which they may have been applied.

By order of the Provincial Congress,
HENDRICK FISHER, President.
Attested. WILLIAM PATTERSON, Sec'ry.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
New York, August 9th, 1775.

WHEREAS the Barge ordered to be built, to replace the one belonging to his Majesty's Ship Asia, lately destroyed, was, when nearly finished sawed to pieces in the night, by some disorderly persons,

Resolved, That the Mayor and Magistrates of this City, be requested to procure another Barge to be built *in this City*, for the purpose aforesaid; and all persons are strictly enjoined not to obstruct the building the said Barge, or the delivery thereof to the Commander of his Majesty's said Ship, as those who shall give any obstruction thereto, will be considered and treated, *as Enemies to their Country*.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

Committee Chamber, New York, 4th August, 1775.

WHEREAS the Continental Congress by their Resolve of the 27th of May last, ordered that no Provisions of any Kind be exported to the Island of Nantucket (except from the Colony of the Massachusetts) from whence they were to be supplied with Provisions only for their internal Use; and the said Congress deeming it of great Importance to North America, that the British Fishery should not be furnished with Provisions from this Continent, through Nantucket, did by their said Resolve earnestly recommend a vigilant Execution thereof by all Committees: And whereas it appears to this Committee, by the Confession of Abraham H. Van Vleck, of this City, Merchant, and the Examination of George Coffin, that the said Abraham H. Van Vleck, being Owner of the Sloop Henry, (whereof the said George Coffin was Master) did about the 23d June last send from this Port the said Sloop, laden with Provision, to Nantucket, on Account and Risque of the said Abraham H. Van Vleck; and that the said George Coffin sold the same there for the Use of the Inhabitants; And whereas it also appears on the said Examination and Confession, that the said Abraham H. Van Vleck hath again, during this present Week, laden the said Sloop at New York with Provisions, for a like Voyage to Nantucket, and that the said George Coffin was to proceed on the same as Master of the said Sloop, but was detected in such Design, and the Vessel and Cargo detained by this Committee.

Resolved 1st, That the Examination of the said George Coffin, and the Confession of the said Abraham H. Van Vleck, be published in the several News Papers of this Colony.

Resolved 2d, That the said Abraham H. Van Vleck and George Coffin, have knowingly violated the before mentioned Resolve of the Continental Congress, and the general Association entered into by the Inhabitants of this City and County.

Resolved therefore 3dly, That the said Abraham H. Van Vleck and George Coffin, have severally acted inimically to, and been guilty of a high Infringement of the Liberties of the associated American Colonies.

By Order of the Committee,
HENRY REMSEN, Dep. Chairman.

GENTLEMEN;

I Acknowledge to have bargained with George Coffin, about the latter End of May last, for the Sloop Henry, of which I was Owner; but as our Agreement fell through I then, by Advice of the said George Coffin, concluded to load her for Nantucket with a Cargoe of Provisions, and gave the Command of the Vessel to him: Soon after the Resolve of the Hon. Continental Congress was made public, respecting the Non Exportation of Provisions to said Place; notwithstanding which, thro' Ignorance of the Consequences, and a strong Imagination that it would not hurt the Cause of America, I very imprudently proceeded to load the said Sloop for Nantucket, for which Place the said George Coffin immediately went, and on his Arrival there was solicited by the Inhabitants to go to New York, and return as soon as possible with another Load, as they were in great Want of Provisions; and she was nearly completed loading with a like Cargo, on the same Event as last Voyage at this Period. The Vessel and both Cargoes were owned entirely by me, and no Person whatever either directly or indirectly, had any Share or Part in the same; and I likewise do most solemnly exculpate my Father Henry Van Vleck (who has been out of Town a long Time) and every other Person from having any Knowledge in the Matter, and I will, if required, satisfy the same by an Oath. Now, Gentlemen, after having made this open Confession, I throw myself on the Mercy of my Country, hoping that every Indulgence will be allowed me, consistent with the Interest of the Public: I can and do appeal to my Fellow Citizens, that I never did in any one Instance transgress against the Liberties of America; and had I thought the Provisions shipped by the aforementioned Vessel would have fell into the Hands of the King's Troops, no Consideration whatever could have induced me to have sent the same. I again beg Leave to crave the Lenity of the Public, and I am, Gentlemen,

Your and their most devoted Servant,
ABRAHAM H. VAN VLECK.

I further certify, that Capt. George Coffin on his Voyage to Nantucket, had Orders to sail out of Sandy Hook, and on his Voyage to avoid all Vessels he should happen to meet or see, and not to speak to any Vessel whatever until he got to Nantucket, in order to avoid his sailing in the Way of any King's Vessels which might carry him into Boston.

ABRAHAM H. VAN VLECK.

WOODWARD AND KIP,
HAVE FOR SALE,
CALICOES, Linens, Sattins, and Broad-Cloths. And a Quantity of
NEW-YORK RUM,
REFINED IRON, and
NEW RICE. 1—4

Forty Dollars Reward.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1775.

RAN *away from the subscriber, last night, living near the Gunpowder meeting-House, Baltimore county, the two following Servants, viz.*

William Hall, *by trade a shoemaker, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a handsome made man, short brown hair, high nose, smooth pale face, and light color'd eyes. Had on a felt hat, red and yellow silk handkerchief, check shirt, striped trowsers, black rib'd stockings, and turn'd leather pumps with a patch on one side,*

James Osborn, *by trade a blacksmith, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, round full faced, small wife, short brown hair, and bald on the crown of his head: Had on a large castor hat, blue coat with a velvet collar, light color'd flowered jacket with red back, buckskin breeches, half worn shoes, with old plated buckles, were both born in the West of England, they speak broad, sly and deceitful, one have a forged pass or papers; would recommend it to any person into whose hands they may fall, to take particular care of them. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their master may have them again, shall have, if 20 miles from home, 40 shillings; if 40 miles, 80 shillings; if 60 miles, 6 pounds; if 100 miles, 8 pounds; if 200 miles, the above reward, and eighteen pence per mile for bringing them home, paid by*

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS.

N. B. *It's likely they may steal other clothes, as I took upon them to be great rogues.*

Said Servants are determined to all against America, if they can join with the British army or navy.

POET'S CORNER.

AT length the Action is commence'd,
And Blood and Slaughter fill the Land——
The Cannons roar, and Bullets fly
Loaden with Death from every Hand.
Where Peace and Plenty ever smil'd,
Destruction yawns, and Discord raves,
And Death, in every warlike Form,
Sends hapless Thousands to the Grave.
England's imperious Monarch dooms
America, to Death or Chains,
But he shall learn her free born Sons
Can nobly vindicate her Claims.
In vain his haughty Troops exult,
And boast their skill in Use of Arms,
Our valiant Troops can quell their Pride,
And give them Death in all its Forms.
Inspir'd with Liberty's great Cause,
And animated with its Fire,
They boldly push the Conquest on,
And force the Dastards to retire.
Success attend their arduous Toil,
And Triumph all their Actions crown!
Let Honour, Wealth and Liberty,
Their choicest Blessings, showre down!
Let Vengeance seize those vile Miscreants
Whose black infernal Policy
Has struck the Nation with their Guilt!
And banish'd Peace and Harmony
'Tis they that have unsheath'd the Sword
And dress'd America in Gore,—
Of them demand the weeping Friends,
The Comforts you enjoy'd before.
Let Ghosts and Furies haunt their Mind,
Terrors and Anguish seize their Souls,
Destruction drive them from the Land,
To where eternal Vengeance rolls!
Then shall our happy Land enjoy
True Quility and Peace again,
Dire War shall cease its wild uproar,
And Love and Unity shall reign
Our King shall mourn his Subjects' Grief,
And kindly sooth the Wounds he gave,
Pity shall melt his Royal Heart,
And grant his People all they'd crave.
The Sons of Liberty's bright Cause
Shall then the British Throne surround,
And no infectious *Northern Blasts*
Sully the Lustre of the Crown.

JOHN MORTON,

INTENDING for Europe in the fall, requests all those indebted to him, by bond, note, or book debt, to make speedy payment; and as many of them must be sensible he has been very indulgent, he now expects that they will exert themselves in discharging their debts; as all those that do not, may depend on having their accounts put in a lawyer's hands, as he is determined to have his accounts settled as soon as possible.

He has on hand, a neat assortment of goods, which he will sell cheap, for cash, or short credit,—amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, middling and low priced cloths, with rattinets and shalloons
Tarties, durants and crabmances
Bumbaseens, taspeens
Silverets and poplins
Plain and strip'd lutestrings, brocades, satins, persouns, tassita and Persians, bandano, silk roma, taffeta, Rampt linen, and checked handkerchiefs
White, black and coloured serge and cotton denims, corderoys,
Velverets and lastings,
Bed satins and moreens
Drabboys and counterpains—Blue and white, purple and white, and red and white furniture cottons and calicoes,
calicoes and chintzes
Men's and boy's, cotton, thread and worsted hose
Women's and girl's cotton, thread and worsted hose
Women's, maid's and girl's silk, worsted, lamb, and kid gloves and mitts
A neat assortment of Irish linens and sheetings, Russia sheetings
Ravins duck, Osnaburgs and dowlas
7-8, yd. and yd. and 3 8 cotton checks
Silk moree gowns, stript Holands
Scotch, Flemish and coloured threads
Lawn aprons and handkerchiefs
A fine assortment of cat guts
Spurred, figured and striped silk gauzes
Spider and Paris nets
Turkey, French and fancy gauzes
Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs
A parcel of fashionable ribbons
Apron and cap tapes
Ivory and horn combs
Snuff boxes, gass and brass inks
Barrow and other pen knives
Cutteau and pistol capt knives, knives & forks.
Razors, razors and knitting pins
3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and 2 ½ inch sheathing nails
Tin plates in boxes and wire
6 by 8, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glass
A small assortment of Indian goods, consisting of stroud., blankets, frizes, &c. &c.

¾ yd. ¼ ell, ½, and yd. wide carpeting, Wilton and Scotch carpets, a large assortment.

LOOKING GLASSES.

A large and elegant assortment of gilt framed, mahogany and black walnut, square and oval sconces, pier glasses and gerandoes.

Pictures, sheet and dissected maps.

CHINA.

Blue and white, and enameled table sets, tea table ditto, for ornament, odd plates and dishes, bowls, mugs, tureens, cups and saucers, &c. 87—

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Bedminster township, in the county of Somerset, and province of *New Jersey*, a negro man named EDINBURGH, well set, about five feet eight or nine inches high, about 35 years of age, long hair, had on a dark brown coat and waistcoat of homespun broad cloth, lined with dark linsey, white drilling breeches, linen stockings, and an old Beaver hat. All persons are hereby forewarned not to harbour said negro, or help him to cross the ferries upon their peril. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, in any of his Majesty's goals, or brings him home shall have Five Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

July 24, 1775. JOHN DEMUND.

RAN-AWAY from the subscribers, on Lupton's Wharf, an apprentice lad named Peter Haley, about five feet four inches high, much'd with the small Pox, has a down look: He enlisted sometime ago under Capt. Johnston, in the Provincial service, since which he is gone off. This is therefore to forewarn all Captains of Vessels and Others, from carrying off or harbouring said Apprentice, they must expect to be prosecuted according to law, by WILLIAM SMITH.

3100 3.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Woodbridge, East New Jersey, the 23d of this instant July, an Irish servant man, named JOHN MORGAN, about 20 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches high, down look, brown bushy hair, something marked with the small pox, speaks something coarse, can't read nor write, seems very active in carrying sticks of great length and weight, on nose or chin, which he likely may do to get liquor, as he loves it, and has no money to purchase any as I know of. Had on and took with him, two homespun flannel shirts, one check, the other stript, two osnaburgs shirts, one a white homespun linen shirt; one pair of drilling breeches, one pair of sagathee breeches, two pair of tow trowsers; one mixed blue and white coat, one brown sagathee coatee, vest blue and white homespun; half worn shoes, brass buckles, one of which is mended with pewter very clumsily; worsted stockings, Germantown made, beaver hat half worn, with a small hole in the brim. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by 3100 3.

JEREMIAH MANNING.

ON Sunday July 30th, the house of the subscriber was broke open and robbed of sundry articles, viz. a silver watch, with a silver dial plate, mark'd *London*, the number forgot; a silver punch ladle with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom R. C. a large table spoon, mark unknown; a pair of silver shoe buckles, a pair marked R. C. and 2 P C S; an odd ditto marked J. S; a pair of silver carved knee buckles; 6 silver tea spoons, 6 old do. do. one of them marked M. C. a stone box in the form of a prayer book, with sundry pieces of old gold and silver viz. a half johannes, a half guinea, 9 dollars, and a French crown, sundry notes of hand, one of Abraham Fischer, for 40s. a bill of sale for a negro wench purchased from Neal Shaw, at £ 80 which is on the back; and a bag of coppers. Whoever shall find out the goods, and apprehend the thief, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward from

o—3 RICHARD CORNISH.

HENRY O'BRIAN,

Stay Maker from DUBLIN,

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a close and constant attendance to his business, with an obliging readiness to serve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats, Riding ditto, &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the Publick's humble servant, at the sign of the Stays, in Broad Street, near the City-Hall. 95—

Francis Lewis and Son,

At their store near the Fly Market, have for sale the following goods, imported the last Fall, viz.

BROAD cloths of various prices
Red strouds, shalloons,
Tamies, tabbyrets,
Durants, prunellas,
Camletts, camlottees,
Callamancos, crapes,
German serge
Imboss'd serge
Sagathees, blue duffels,
Coating
Striped & Rose blankets
Printed callicoes, cotton and chintzes
Cambriska linens and muffins, plain & flower'd
Sattins, modes & peelongs
Black velvet
Tambour silk vests
Indian lutestrings and persians
¾ and yard wide Irish linens
Irish sheeting
Hamburgh Dowlass
Platillas Royal
Russia sail cloth
Russia Drillings
Ravens duck
Diaper and Damask table linen
Furniture & other checks
A variety of ribbons
Black, blond and thread lace
Flower'd and spotted gauze
Cordage of all sizes, from a 12 inch cable to a ratline
White lines of all sorts
Tackle falls & tiller ropes
Whale lines, the best sort
Sail and seine twine
Bed ticking
Musquito netting for beds
Looking glasses
Long and short handle frying pans
Sithes and sickles, &c.

ALSO

Jamaica spirits
Teneriffe wine
White wine vinegar
Castile soap
Double flint decanters, and wine glasses.

N. B. Several packages of their Spring goods, are yet unopened. 81—

Back Post, from New York, to Hartford.

THESE are to give notice, that the subscriber being about to settle with the Printers from whom he has for near 12 months past, carried news papers, desires all persons who are indebted for the said papers, immediately to settle and pay for the same at the several stages, to the persons with whom the accounts will be left, who are appointed to receive the balances, and whose receipt will be a discharge for the same.

And the subscriber having experienced the inconveniency of delivering papers to persons who have not paid the entrance, which is 6/ New-York money; and he intending to ride another year on the said road, between New York and Hartford, He therefore desires of all persons who intend to encourage this business, by taking the news papers, that they pay the said 6/ entrance money, for another year, to begin the 15th September next. He has engaged as a partner in this business, Mr. John Clark, of Woodbury, and intends the ride from and to Hartford and New-York, shall be performed every week.

3 o NATHAN PERCY.

IF those gentlemen in the province of Maryland, to whom the subscriber weekly sends the New-York Journal or General Advertiser, will be pleased to settle their accounts and pay their balances for the same, to Mr. Henry Sheaf, of Baltimore, his receipt shall be their discharge from, and they will much oblige their most humble servant,

JOHN HOLT

N. B. Mr. Sheaf is also so obliging as to take in subscriptions, and receive the subscription money for the said papers.

Mahitabel and Abigail Downs,

HAVE this day opened the corner house of Pearl Street, leading up to the battery, for the entertainment of those gentlemen and ladies who will favour them with their company, who may at any hour of the day be served with coffee and chocolate, Lemon, orange, cheese and short cakes by the dozen, and loaf cakes by the pound, and may at the usual hours be accommodated with dinners and Suppers.

As the subscribers have for many years past, kept a coffee house both in Boston and Newport, and are thoroughly acquainted with the business, they doubt not in the least, but they shall give entire satisfaction: The smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged by the publick's very humble servants,

o 3 *Mahitabel and Abigail Downs.*

THOMAS BRIDGAN ATWOOD,

At his store in Duke-street, facing the Cosmetic Market, has for SALE,

A Quantity of Carolina Indigo very cheap for Cash; the genuine Carolina Pink Root, fine Turkey Rhubarb, Alexandrian Senna, Glauber Salts, Sweet Oil in Bottles and Jars; Drugs and Medicines in general:—Also an Assortment of the most approved patented Medicines, viz.

Dr. James's Fever Powders,
Dr. Hill's Pectoral Balsam of Honey,
Do. Tinctures of Valerian,
Turlington's Balsam of Life,
Bateman's Pectoral Drops
Daffy's Elixir,
Fraunces's Female Elixir,
Jesuits Drops,
British Oil,
Harlem Oil,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Essence of Balm of Gilead,
Hooper's Scotch Pills,
Lochyer's Pills,
Anodyne Necklaces and Powders.

. A Set of Capital INSTRUMENTS, Hospital Line, Marble Mortars of all Sizes and Prices.

John Laboyteaux,

TAYLOR,

At BEEKMAN's SLIP,

HAS FOR SALE,

A NEAT Assortment of superfine CLOTHS of the most fashionable colours now wore in London.——ALSO,

Fine mill'd drab cloths for watch coats,
Superfine Bath coatings,
Do. white and cloth coloured corderoys,
Do. spotted velluets,
Do hair ffrag,
Scarlet, green, buff, white, and sky blue cassimirs,
White and crimson feather'd velvet,
White jeans,
Elegant gold and silver mixed tambour waistcoats, on white, pea green, French gray, and buff chrin tabby
White, crimson, and black chain tabby.
Rich black twilled silk, very neat for breeches.
Rich white silk ffarett,
Do. white silk serge de sey,
Superfine white Dutch cord.
Do. black princoss stuff.
Do. silk and worsted breeches patterns,
Do. fustinets,
Do. rattinets and shalloons,
White and brown buckrams,
Black sap, sagathees, collar velvets,
White and nankeen cotton twists,
Brown Silisia Hollands,
Gold and silver spangle buttons,
Gold and silver basketdo.
Death head do.
Gilt and plated do.
Polished steel buttons, very neat,
Gold and silver ware vellum loops with spangled heads,
Gold and silver hat bands with buckles,
Gilt and silvered hooks and eyes.
Taylors shears and irons,
Taylors notches,
Best Whitechapel needles,
Tambour needles with cases,
Sewing silk,
Black four corded silk for embroidering,
Tambour silk and twist well sorted,
Sewed twist,
Nankeen and cloth coloured thread,
India nankeens.

Likewise, a large and elegant assortment of gold and silver lace, among which are some half laces for hats.—Gold and silver spangled buttons and loops, gold and silver treble French chain, single do. gold and silver cord, gold and silver fleany, do. thread, do. vellum, rich gold and silver spangled Brandenburgh loops for gentlemen's clothes, gold and silver sprig taffels, gold and silver fringe ornamented with bullion knots for epaulets.——Any gentlemen that choose to have buttons made of the same cloth, can have them worked with pearl and spangle, with any sprig or flower, that he or they may choose, as neat as those made in London.—He makes clergymen's and lawyer's gowns.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY on the second day of July, from his master living near Coryell's ferry, Amwell township, Hunterdon county, a negro man named TOM, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, this country born, likely featur'd, well made: It is supposed that he has a forged pass.——Had on and took with him when he went away, a light ash-coloured sagathee coat, a white striped silken waistcoat, a white linen shirt, sagathee breeches, worsted stockings, good shoes, with brass buckles in them, a felt hat, a new pair of tow cloth trowsers, a tow and linen shirt, and an old claret colour'd jacket patch'd with brown broad cloth. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any of his Majesty's goals in America, or delivers him to his said master, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by JACOB HOLCOMB, or THOMAS STEPHENSON at the Slip-Market.

2100 3.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE

NEW STAGE COACHES,

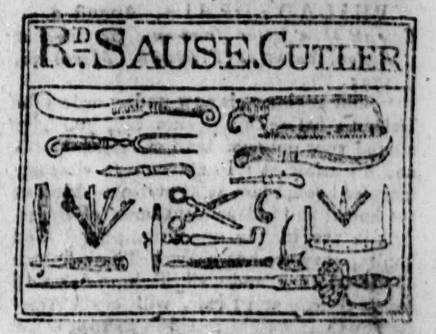
THAT constantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one sets out from Powles Hook ferry, opposite New-York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth streets, between Market and Chesnut streets, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at or before sunrise; and meet at Princeton the same nights, where they exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; so as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each passenger in the coach, *thirty shillings*, and out passengers *twenty shillings*, *proc.* each passenger allowed to take 14 lb. baggage, and above that, to pay *two pence* per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and sets out every Monday and Thursday mornings, from Powles Hook ferry opposite New York, and from the sign of the Cross keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets, and meet at Princeton the same nights, exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, so as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each passenger *twenty one shillings*, and goods as usual, only each passenger allowed 14 lb. The passengers are desired to cross over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the stages set off early.

It is hoped that this very expensive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's most obliged servant, 82—

JOHN MERCEREAU.



HAS FOR SALE

At his Jewlery, Hardware, and Cutlery Store, the lower end of the Fly Market.

SMALL SWORDS and Cutteau de Chasse's of various sorts, with a General Assortment of the above articles, which may be had on moderate terms for cash; buys old Gold, Silver, Tortoise shell, and Ivory——Those who have demands on him, are desired to furnish him with their accounts, and any who are indebted to him are entreated to discharge the same as soon as possible. 58——

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed in due form of law, by John Hudson, to me the Subscriber, bearing date the second day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed to sale at public Vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to the directions of an act of the legislature of the colony of New-York, entitled, "an act for the more effectual registry of mortgages, and for securing the Purchasers of mortgaged estates," passed the 19th of March, 1774, All that certain piece or parcel of Land, Messuage, or Tenement, situate, lying, and being in the town of Goshen, in Orange county, and province of New-York, being part of Lot No. 6. in the original division of said town, and is bounded as follows, (that is to say) beginning at a stake with stones about it, standing on the north west side of the high way leading through said town, and runs thence south, forty three degrees, and forty five minutes, west, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north forty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west one hundred feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north, forty-three degrees and forty five minutes, east, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence south, forty six degrees and fifteen minutes east, one hundred feet, to the place where it first began; containing three thousand square feet of land, whereon is a framed dwelling house with other improvements, all which will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, unless the principal money, together with the interest due thereon, and secured by the said mortgage, be paid and discharged before that time.

WILLIAM HUDSON.

Blooming-Grove, February, 23, 1775. } 78——1703

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1701.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1775.

In GENERAL CONGRESS of the UNITED COLONIES, held at Philadelphia, on the 10th day of May, 1775.

[*Concluded from No. 1699.*]

Art. 34. THE members, both of general and regimental courts martial, shall, when belonging to different corps, take the same ranks which they hold in the army; but when courts-martial shall be composed of officers of one corps, they shall take their ranks according to their commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

Art. 35. All the members of a court martial, are to behave with calmness, decency, and impartiality; and in giving of their votes, are to begin with the youngest, or lowest in commission.

Art. 36. No field officer shall be tried by any person under the degree of a captain; nor shall any proceedings or trials be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning, and three in the afternoon, except in cases which require an immediate example.

Art 37. The commissioned officers of every regiment may, by the appointment of their colonel or commanding officer, hold regimental courts-martial for the enquiring into such disputes or criminal matters as may come before them, and for the inflicting corporal punishments, for small offences, and shall give judgment by the majority of voices; but no sentence shall be executed till the commanding officer (not being a member of the court-martial) shall have confirmed the same.

Art. 38. No regimental court martial shall consist of less than five officers, excepting in cases where that number cannot be conveniently assembled, when three may be sufficient; who are likewise to determine upon the sentence by the majority of voices; which sentence is to be confirmed by the commanding officer, not being a member of the court-martial.

Art 39. Every officer, commanding in any fort, castle, or barrack, or elsewhere, where the corps under his command consists of detachments from different regiments, or of independent companies, may assemble courts martial for the trial of offenders in the same manner as if they were regimental, whose sentence is not to be executed till it shall be confirmed by the said commanding officer

Art. 40. No person whatsoever shall use menacing words, signs, or gestures in the presence of a court martial then sitting, or shall cause any disorder or riot, so as to disturb their proceeding, on the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court-martial.

Art 41. To the end that offenders may be brought to justice; whenever any officer or soldier shall commit a crime deserving punishment, he shall by his commanding officer, if an officer, be put in arrest; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, be imprisoned till he shall be either tried by a court-martial, or shall be lawfully discharged by proper authority.

Art. 42. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest or imprisonment, shall continue in his confinement more than eight days, or till such time as a court-martial can be conveniently assembled.

Art 43. No officer commanding a guard, or provost martial shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoners committed to his charge, by an officer belonging to the continental forces; which officer shall at the same time deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the prisoner is charged.

Art. 44. No officer commanding a guard, or provost-martial, shall presume to release any prisoner committed to his charge, without proper authority for so doing; nor shall he suffer any prisoner to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it, by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 45. Every officer or provost martial, to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, is hereby required, within twenty four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, to give in writing to the Colonel of the regiment to whom the prisoner belongs (where the prisoner is confined upon the guard belonging to the said regiment, and that his offence only relates to the neglect of duty in his own corps) or to the commander in chief, their names, their crimes, and the names of the officers who commited them, on the penalty of being punished for his disobedience or neglect, at the discretion of a general court martial.

Art. 46. And if any officer under arrest shall leave his confinement before he is set at liberty by the officer who confined him, or by a superior power, he shall be cashiered for it.

Art. 47. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be convicted before a general court-martial, of behaving in a scandalous infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall be discharged from the service.

Art. 48. All officers, conductors, gunners, matrosses, drivers, or any other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire, in the service of the continental artillery shall be governed by the aforesaid rules and articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the continental troops.

Art. 49. For differences arising among themselves, or in matters relating solely to their own corps, the court-martial may be composed of their own officers; but where a number sufficient of such officers cannot be assembled, or in matters wherein other corps are interested, the officers of artillery shall sit in courts martial, with the officers of the other corps.

Art. 50. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects, which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the articles of war, are to be taken cognisance of by a general or regimental court martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.

Art. 51. That no persons shall be sentenced by a court-martial to suffer death, except in the cases expressly mentioned in the foregoing articles; nor shall any punishment be inflicted at the discretion of a court-martial, other than degrading, cashiering drumming out of the army, whipping, not exceeding thirty nine lashes, fine not exceeding two months pay of the offender, imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Art. 52. The field officers of each and every regiment are to appoint some suitable person belonging to such regiment, to receive all such fines as may arise within the same, for any breach of any of the foregoing articles, and shall direct the same to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of such sick, wounded or necessitous soldiers, as belong to such regiment; and such person shall account with such officers for all fines received, and the application thereof.

Art. 53. All members sitting in courts-martial shall be sworn by the President of said courts, which President shall himself be sworn by the officer in said court next in rank: The oath to be administered previous to their proceeding to the trial of any offender, in form following, viz.

"*You A. B. swear, that you will well and truly try, and impartially determine the cause of the prisoner now to be tried, according to the rules for regulating the continental army.* So help you God."

Art. 54 All persons called to give evidence, in any case, before a court martial, who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be punished for such refusal, at the discretion of such court martial: The oath to be administered in the form following, viz.

"*You swear the evidence you shall give in the cast now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.* So help you God."

Art. 55. Every officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, shall upon notice given to him by the Commissary of the musters, or from one of his deputies, assemble the regiment, troop, or company under his command, in the next convenient place for being mustered.

Art. 56. Every Colonel or other field officer, or officer commanding any corps, to which there is no field officer, and actually residing with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time, as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; but no non commissioned officer or soldier shall, by leave of his Captain, or inferior officer, commanding the troop or company (his field officer not being present) be absent above twenty days in six months, nor shall more than two private men be absent at the same time from their troop or company, excepting some extraordinary occasion shall require it, of which occasion the field officer present with, and commanding the regiment or independent corps, is to be judge.

Art. 57. At every muster the commanding officer of each regiment, troop or company then present, shall give to the Commissary of musters, certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence; which reasons, and the time of absence, shall be inserted in the muster roll, opposite to the respective names of such absentees: The said certificates shall together with the muster rolls, be by the said Commissary transmitted to the General, and to this or any future Congress of the united colonies, or Committee appointed thereby, within twenty days next after such muster being taken; on failure whereof the Commissary so offending, shall be discharged from the service.

Art. 58. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court-martial of having signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officer, non commissioned officer, or private soldier, shall be cashiered.

Art. 59. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary, who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow, the signing of the muster rolls, wherein such false muster is contained, shall upon proof made thereof, by two witnesses, before a general court-martial, be cashiered, and moreover forfeit all such pay as may be due to him at the time of conviction for such offence.

Art. 60. Any commissary who shall be convicted of having taken any gift or gratuity on the mustering any regiment, troop, or company, or on the signing the muster rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and forfeit his pay as in the preceding article.

Art. 61. Any officer, who shall presume to muster any person as a soldier, who is at other times accustomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

Art. 62. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the commander in chief of the American forces, or to any his superior officer, authorised to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop, company or garrison, under his command, or of arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall by a court-martial, be cashiered.

Art. 63. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison, in the service aforesaid, shall, in the beginning of every month remit to the commander in chief of said forces an exact return of the state of the regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison under his command, specifying the names of the officers not then residing at their posts, and the reason for, and time of their absence: Whoever shall be convicted of having through neglect or design omitted the sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court-martial.

Art. 64. No suttler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victual, or to keep their houses or shops open, for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveilles, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future suttling.

Art. 65. All officers commanding in the camp or in any forts, barracks, or garrisons, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle, shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

Art. 66. No officers commanding in any camp, garrisons, forts, or barracks, shall either themselves exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls, let out to suttlers, or shall connive at the like exactions in others, nor lay any duty or imposition upon, or be interested in the sale of such victuals, liquors, or other necessaries of life, which are brought into the camp, garrison, fort, or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

Art. 67. That the general or commander in chief for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning, or mitigating any of the punishments ordered to be inflicted for any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing articles; and every offender convicted as aforesaid, by any regimental court-martial, may be pardoned, or have his punishment mitigated by the colonel or officer commanding the regiment.

Art. 68. When any commissioned officer shall happen to die or be killed in the service of the united colonies, the major of the regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty in his absence, shall immediately secure all his effects, or equipage then in camp or quarters; and shall before the next regimental court martial, make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the secretary of the Congress, or assembly of the province in which the corps is stationed, or shall happen to be at the time of the death of such officer; to the end, that his executors may after payment of his debts in quarters, and interment, receive the overplus, if any be, to his or their use.

Art. 69. When any non commissioned officer, or private soldier, shall happen to die, or be killed in the service of the united colonies, the then commanding officer of the troop or company, shall in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of whatever effects he dies possessed of, and transmit the same, as in the case above provided for, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to their respective representatives.

By Order of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1775.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

GRENADA, June 28.

On Monday the 26th instant, his Honour the commander in chief, sent the following message, to the Honourable House of Assembly.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I THINK it my duty to require, that the address and minutes of your House, in favour of the rebellious subjects in America, be rescinded. This I hope will be done before any other business is entered upon by your House. I have the honour to be, &c.

St. George's, June 26.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Whereupon it was resolved by the House,

THAT a message be sent to his Honour the Commander in Chief, acknowledging, that an address to his Majesty had passed this House, in consequence of an unanimous resolution for that purpose, that such address was ordered to be engrossed and delivered to the late Speaker for the purpose of presenting the same to the throne, and is no longer considered to be in the power of this House: That such address contained a renewal of the sentiments of this House of their attachment to his Majesty's royal person, family and government, and of their confidence under such auspices, in the conduct of the Mother Country, towards this colony, that the address also deplored the mischiefs already consequent on the unhappy contest subsisting between Great Britain and its Provinces on the Continent of America, and

pointed out some of the many evils of which the continuation of such disputes were likely to be productive of to these islands; and imploring his Majesty, the father of all his people, to exert that influence which he possessed from the attachment of his servants, and the affection of his subjects, towards healing differences between their countrymen and friends; but contained no principles or expressions tending to encourage or approve rebellion, or a rebellious disposition, in any part of his Majesty's extensive dominions; and therefore hoping that his Honour will not consider such an address as any deviation from that loyalty which they feel, and are ready to manifest on all occasions to his Majesty; and that his Honour will please to allow the continuance of the public business of this colony, which requires the immediate attention of the legislature.

After which, a message was accordingly sent to his Honour; the following Resolutions were proposed, and passed the House unanimously:

THAT this House are no less astonished than alarmed, to find that the exercise of one of the most acknowledged and indisputable rights of the subject, that of petitioning the Sovereign for the redress of evils, which they either feel or may foresee to be unavoidable, should have drawn upon them the displeasure of the Commander in Chief.

That they are at a loss to comprehend upon what principles an address to the King, couched (as they conceive) in the most respectful terms, and breathing nothing but those real sentiments of loyalty with which this House is impressed, should be construed as encouraging a spirit of disaffection, or rebellion in any part of his Majesty's dominions.

That the peremptory requisition to rescind the minutes, and a very loyal and dutiful address to their Sovereign before the House proceeded on any other business, is a very extraordinary and unheard of exertion of power, destructive of the right of making the most decent representations of the state of the colony to the Sovereign and of every idea of freedom of conduct and debate, which are not only the incontrovertible right of the House of Representatives, but essential to the welfare and good government of the colony.

That this House cannot but in a particular manner lament that there should be any interruption to their proceedings at a time, when, with the greatest appearance of harmony among themselves, and a hearty concurrence on the part of the other branches of the legislature, they were actually preparing so many useful laws and regulations, which were become materially requisite for the re establishment of public credit, and for the preservation of the colony from the numerous calamities with which it has been long afflicted, and which, without an immediate remedy, must speedily tend to its total ruin: But this House can never resolve to attain even these desirable ends (were the means of doing so still in their power) by the sacrifice of so essential and inherent a right as that of petitioning their Sovereign for the redress of grievances, or prevention of evils, either felt or foreseen.

The same day his Honour the Commander in Chief, was pleased to issue the following

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of of the Faith, and so forth:

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary, that the present House of Assembly called for our said islands of *Grenada* and the *Grenadines*, should be dissolved: We do therefore think fit to issue this our royal Proclamation, to publish and declare to our loving subjects, that the said Assembly is dissolved, and be it, and it is hereby dissolved accordingly. Witness our trusty and well-beloved WILLIAM YOUNG, Esquire, our Commander in Chief in and over our Islands of *Grenada*, the *Grenadines*, *Saint Vincent*, and *Tobago*, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice Admiral of the same. At GRENADA, this twenty sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and in the fifteenth year of our reign.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

GRENADA: *Duly published this Twenty-sixth Day of June, one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy five.*

JOHN PORTEUS Dep. Pro. Mar.

GOD Save the KING.

Shortly will be Published,

PLAIN, concise practical remarks on the treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to which will be added, a short Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young Military Surgeons, in North America.

By JOHN JONES, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the College of New-York.

99—

HAYMAN LEVY

In Duke Street, (commonly called Bayard Street,) has for Sale,

BEST North-west Beaver, Raccoon, Parchmente, Deer Skins, and ditto in the hair, Bear-Skins, best black and white Wampum, Noir Pipes and Moses; Florence Oil, Capers, Anchovies, Olives, Orgeat and Capillaire in bottles, Geneva in large cases, old Castile Soap, best Indigo and Fig blue, Coffee, American flour of Mustard, Mens and Womens leather shoes, Germantown mill'd stockings, and few coil white Rope. 99 4

LATELY Imported from Georgia and Charlestown, a Parcel of Rice, and to be Sold by Thomas Franklin, at his Store in the Fly.

97 1700 New York, July 12, 1775.

STOLEN or strayed about the 20th of July instant, from Greenwich, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, a black Horse, about 14 hands three inches high, well fat, long bodied, well quartered, square buttocks, without any artificial mark, has a star in his forehead, and a mark on his nose, occasioned by the halter; his near hind foot is white, and the heel of his off hind foot has a white streak all round towards the hoof;—he trots some, but his natural gait is a pace, and goes well upon a short hand gallop. Whoever take up and secures said horse for the owner, and the thief, in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have Ten Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid, or Five Dollars for the horse, without the thief, and charges as aforesaid, to be paid by

NATHANIEL REYNOLDS.

N. B. Said horse is six years old.

Greenwich, July 22nd, 1775. 99 2

WANTED

In the Borough Town of Westchester,

A Person that can teach an English School: There is a genteel living for a careful Man. For further Particulars, inquire of James Ferris, Doctor White, John Bartow, John Oakley, Committee of the said School.

N. B. None need apply but such as can come well recommended. 99 2

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

On HUNTER's-QUAY, has for Sale,

A FEW hampers of cask London porter, old Madeira, Teneriffe, Frontinac, Malaga, and Red Port, Jamaica spirits, brandy, arrack, Scotch barley, and Scotch hastings in bags, rice, 8g blue, and English cheese. Also,

A few Logs square Timber. 93—

FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL

WHERE are also taught the useful and ornamental sciences of Geography, antient and modern History, Logic &c. kept near Kingsbridge, within fifteen Miles of New-York, by the Rev. J. P. TETARD, late Minister of the Reformed French Church in said City; who undertakes likewise to fit Pupils for College or any University. 87—

RUN AWAY from Richard Brooke, of Butternuts, in the county of Tryon, and province of New-York, JOHN M'CORMICK, about 5 feet 9 inches high, pretty full faced, dark brown curled hair, a little round shouldered, and turns out his toes pretty much; had with him when he went off, a blue coat and jacket, a pair of striped coarse trowsers, but has changed his coat and jacket several times since he went off, and is suspected to have murdered one Josiah Jackson, of the same place, about three days before he ran away: He is of Irish extraction, but born in America. Whoever apprehends and confines him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be had again, shall receive Three Pounds reward, paid by

RICHARD BROOKE, or
GEORGE BURK, Butcher
in the Fly-Market.

99 2

The sixth year of this advertisement in this country concerning

WATCHES.

JOHN SIMNET, (*one of the first who brought this curious and useful manufacture to perfection,*) continues to repair and clean old watches, much cheaper and better than is usual—and sells excellent new watches, in gold, silver, metal, &c. which will require no expence, cleaning, or repairing except abused; and best glasses at 2 *s.*

☞ Removed next door to the white corner house, New-York, opposite to the Coffee-House, and lower corner of the bridge, a gilt plate over the window. 93—

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Barnard Jackson, who formerly served me the subscriber as a clerk, is now discharged from my employ; these are to forewarn all persons not to credit, or pay the aforesaid Barnard Jackson any money on my account.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

New-York, July 17, 1775.

Thirty Shillings Reward.

RUN AWAY on the 14th instant, from the subscriber, living in the Manor of Scarsdale, in the county of Westchester, and colony of New-York, an English servant lad, named JACOB PYER, about 18 years of age, about five feet three inches high: Had on when he went away, an Osnaburgs shirt, a pair of new trowsers, an old swanskin waistcoat, a pair of old shoes, a coarse felt hat, about half worn, bound with black. He is a thick well set fellow, walks stooping, without moving his arms, has brown straight hair, a leering squint with his eyes, when he looks at any person; is not talkative, and has a stupid look: He has lately hurt the second and third finger from his thumb, on his left hand; the nail of the second much torn up, and the third affected; has a downy beard.

Whoever takes up said lad, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, giving notice thereof, or returns him to the subscriber, shall have the above mentioned reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me

JONATHAN GRIFFIN TOMPKINS.

N. B. Every person or persons are forbid harbouring said servant, and all Captains of vessels are forbid carrying him off at their peril.

SAMUEL PRINCE,

CABINET-MAKER,

At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS, in WILLIAM-STREET, near the *North Church*,

IN NEW-YORK,

MAKES and sells, all sorts of CABINET-WORK in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as

Chests of drawers,	Bureau,	TABLES.
Chests upon chests,	Dining,	
Cloth presses,	Card,	
Desks,	Breakfast,	
Desks and book cases of different sorts,	Tea,	
Chairs of many different and new patterns,	And many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap.	

32—

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Sunday the 18th of June 1775, Thomas Man, senior, obtained unlawfully of Thomas Man, junior, one mortgage deed, for the value of one hundred and forty pounds, and one bond of ninety pounds, and eight five pound notes, all which said writings were dated the 19th, and afterwards were disputed, and on the first day of July left to referrees, and by searching into affairs, they brought in their judgment, that said writings were unjustly obtained, and null and void, and of none effect; and I have taken this opportunity to inform the public, that I shall not pay said demands, without I am obliged by law. Given under my hand, this 13th day of July, 1775.

98 1707 THOMAS MAN, junior.

EARTHEN WARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at the well-known House called Katchemet's Mead-House, about mid way between the New City-Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store-keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes, jugs of several sizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wash basons, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, too tedious to particularise, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

TO Cover at James Tredwell's in Flanders, county of Morris, and province of New-Jersey, at 30*s.* proc. the season—*Goliah*, a most elegant English horse; he was bred in England, and got by old Sterling, one of the fleetest and most beautiful horses in the kingdom. *Goliah* is between 16 and 17 hands high, in every respect well formed, and possesses in a remarkable degree, more size and strength, as well as more beauty, spirit and figure, than any stallion in the country. His foals, like himself, are handsome, strong, and lively; and few horses have been imported into America, so well calculated to produce a hardy and useful breed.

Good pasture for mares and particular attendance.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY the 23th June last, from the subscriber in Albany county, a likely Mulatto servant girl, named DORCAS about 18 years of age, well proportioned, speaks good English, and pretends to be free. Whoever takes up and secures said girl, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN FRENCH.

TO BE LET,

THE first floor of a genteel house, neatly furnished, near the Coffee-House.—Inquire of the Printer. 93—

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engaged at a garret in this business, viz. John Clark, of Woodbury, and intends the ride from and to Hartford and New-York, shall be performed every week.

NATHAN FERGY.

3 6

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ing's goal in the city of New-York, or to the master, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by JACOB HOLCOMB, or THOMAS STEPHENSON at the Ship-Market.

1706 9.

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here [illegible].

WILLIAM HUDSON.

Blooming-Grove, February, 22, 1775. } 78——1703

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Coffee-House;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same proportion.